

## Key Milestones for Seattle

July 28, 2011

- 2002 – Seattle signs interlocal agreement with King County requiring the City to end its use of the King County Jail by the end of 2012
- 2002 – Seattle first starts sending sentenced inmate to Yakima County
- 2007 – Seattle joins with other JAG cities and hires a consultant, Ricci Greene, to help identify options for phasing out of King County.
- 2008 – Seattle signs interlocal agreement with Bellevue, Kirkland, Redmond and Shoreline to start a jail planning process. The cities identified 6 potential sites (one in conjunction with King County) and underwent a full EIS process.
- 2010 – Seattle and some other cities sign a contract extension extending the agreement with King County through 2016. Bellevue, Kirkland, Redmond, Seattle and Shoreline end the jail planning process.
- April 2011 – Mayor McGinn and Executive Constantine sign “Principles for Negotiation of a New Jail Agreement.”
- July 2011 – Mayor McGinn submits legislation to Seattle City Council for a proposed interlocal agreement for jail services with King County. The agreement will run from 2012 – 2018.

## King County Agreement

- Starting in 2012, King County will guarantee the City access to 228 jail beds. This guaranteed number of jail beds will gradually increase over the term of the contract to 335 jail beds by 2030. The increase is consistent with growth in the City’s projected jail population which is projected to grow at a little less than 1% per year. The jail bed guarantee is also the maximum number of beds (or cap) that the County is obligated to provide. If the County has space available, it may provide a greater number of beds but it is under no obligation to do so.<sup>1</sup>
- The City has agreed to pay for a minimum number of beds each year. In 2012, the City has committed to paying for a minimum of 175 jail beds. In 2017, after the City’s agreement with Snohomish County ends, this guarantee will increase to 233 beds. This minimum bed commitment (or floor) will gradually increase over the term of the contract to 258 beds by 2030.
- It also sets the basis for predictable fees for services. The booking fee was significantly reduced – from \$314 in 2011 to \$95 in 2012. In future years, fees will increase by CPI plus a 1.5% surcharge for general housing and by CPI plus a 3% surcharge for medical and psychiatric services. There will be rate resets every 5 years where the rates will be based on the prior year’s adopted budget.
- It provides significant operational advantage for our Court, police, and public defense by having the City’s pre-trial inmates located in the downtown Seattle location of the

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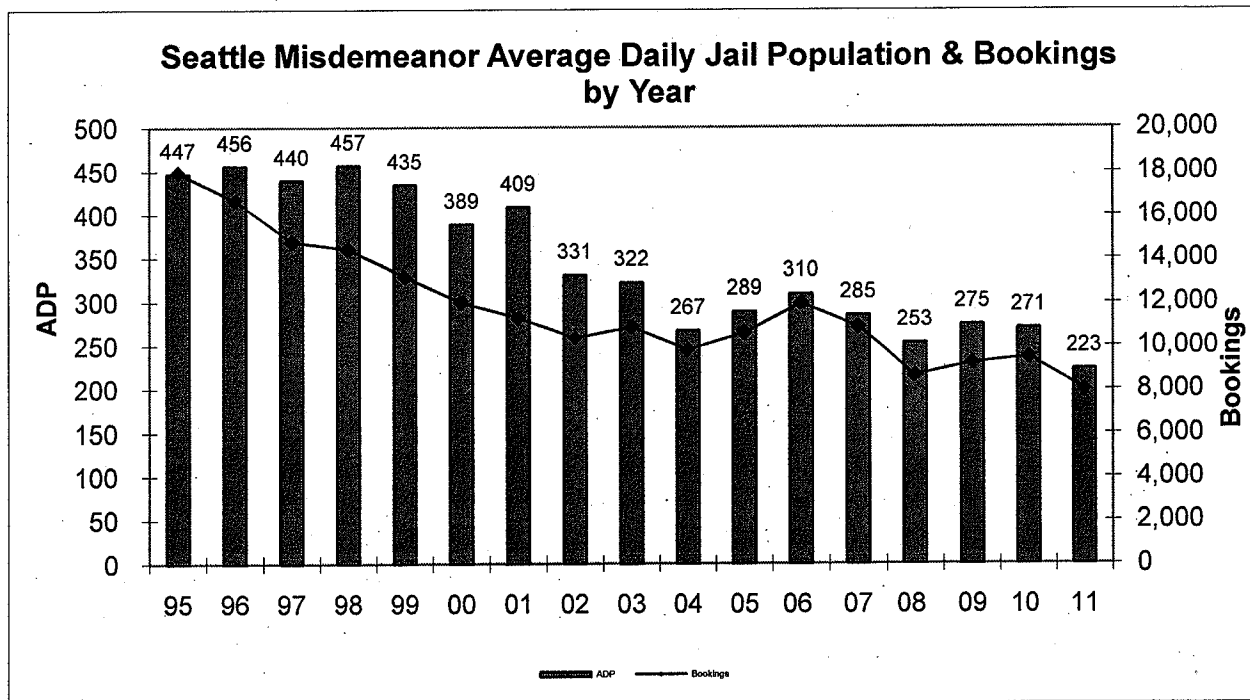
<sup>1</sup> There is a provision to allow for temporary 4 day spikes in the jail population which are sometimes experienced over the course of a year.

County's correctional facility, literally across the street from the City's municipal justice center.

- If King County needs to expand its facilities in order to have enough capacity to house all the inmates, the City will help pay for a portion of the capital expansion costs.

What's Changed Since 2002:

- The City's misdemeanor jail population has dropped 45% in the last 10 years (2001 – 2011).
- King County's jail population has also dropped.



What Hasn't Changed: No one in the City ever wanted to build a jail.